

Cloudy and colder tonight.  
Thursday fair, colder.

# The Washington Times

LAST EDITION

NUMBER 4654.

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 13, 1907.

PRICE ONE CENT.

## JEROME MAKES BITTER ATTACK ON MRS. THAW

Intimates That Proof Can Be Offered That Story She Is Alleged to Have Told Thaw in Paris Was Not True.

Abe Hummel Again on Stand and District Attorney Makes Desperate Effort to Have Affidavit Accepted as Testimony.

NEW YORK, March 13.—James Clinch Smith, Stanford White's brother-in-law, was recalled by Mr. Jerome at the resumption of the Thaw trial today. He failed to respond and Abraham Hummel was recalled. He was questioned by the district attorney.

Q.—Did you, on October 27, 1903, see Evelyn Nesbit in your office?  
A.—I did.

Q.—Did you have a talk with her?  
A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you dictate something to a stenographer after that conversation?  
Delmas objected, but Jerome argued that the witness should be allowed to answer "Yes" or "No."

James Clinch Smith arrived before the argument was finished and so Hummel was asked to step aside until White's brother-in-law was examined. Mr. Smith brought with him a copy of the cablegram which had been sent to him by the district attorney, while he was in Paris, asking him to return to testify.

Questioned by Delmas:  
Q.—Have you that cablegram with you?  
A.—Not the original.

Q.—Have you a copy of the one you received from Mr. Jerome?  
A.—I did.

Q.—Did you bring the one I received from Mr. Jerome? I left that in Europe.  
Q.—That original cablegram being in Europe beyond the reach of this court,

I ask you now to state what it contained.

By Jerome:  
"I object. I have a letter-press copy of the cablegram here and offer that in evidence."

Court Overrules Jerome.

Jerome's objection was overruled. Allowed to answer Mr. Smith said:  
"My recollection is that it read: 'Your evidence most important. Your attendance requested.'"

Q.—You left, you say, on the next steamer?  
A.—Yes, and arrived here on the 17th.

Q.—With whom had you discussed your important evidence?  
A.—I discussed it with the characterization of the evidence and Delmas reframed his question.

Q.—You evidence "most important?"  
A.—I believe that is what it said.

Q.—When did you first speak to anyone in New York about that evidence?  
A.—The following day I went to my lawyer.

Q.—And you communicated with no one until then?  
A.—I may have spoken to some friends.

Q.—But you did not communicate with the district attorney?  
A.—I did. I saw him the next day after seeing my lawyer.

Q.—You called on the district attorney on the 18th or 19th?  
A.—I arrived on February 17. On the 18th I went to my lawyer and he communicated with Mr. Garvan on the following day—the 19th I went to see him.

Made Statement to Garvan.

Q.—Did you see the district attorney yourself?  
A.—I saw Mr. Garvan.

Q.—At the time of the shooting did you make a statement to Mr. Blackwell?  
A.—Yes.

Q.—What did you do with it?  
A.—I took it with me to Europe.

Q.—Did you give the paper to Mr. Garvan on the 19th?  
A.—I showed him the paper. He said it was very good that I had made this memo.

Q.—I'm not asking what he said," interrupted Delmas; "did you give it to Mr. Garvan?"

Q.—I showed it to him," answered Smith.

Q.—You did not place it in his hand?  
A.—I showed it to him.

Q.—Did you, after that, show the paper to anyone?  
A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Did you make a statement to Mr. Garvan?  
A.—Yes.

Q.—Was it taken down by a stenographer?  
A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Did you sign any statement?  
A.—No.

Mr. Smith was excused.

Abe Hummel Recalled.

Following James Clinch Smith, Abraham H. Hummel was called to the stand to resume his examination.

Questioned by Jerome:  
Q.—Did you, after the conversation with Miss Nesbit, dictate her statement?  
A.—It was testimony, which, if admissible at all, should have been adduced on direct examination and not in rebuttal.

Jerome argued that Mrs. Thaw had testified to that effect, and he had put the question only to direct Hummel's attention to the period he intended to inquire into.

"I intend to contradict her story in material ways," District Attorney Jerome said, "but I must first set the time."

Hummel's question was allowed, and Mr. Hummel replied: "Yes, sir."

Q.—At that conversation did Mrs. Thaw inform you that Thaw wanted to be put in the penitentiary, and that Thaw had committed the crime and time again to sign those documents, and that Thaw was having drugged Evelyn Nesbit and that she, Evelyn Nesbit, had told you that Thaw had beaten her for not signing the papers?

Delmas Interposes Objection.

Delmas objected. In objecting Mr. Delmas asked:  
Q.—Mr. Hummel, were you at that time an attorney and counselor-at-law?  
A.—Yes.

Q.—Was the visit Miss Nesbit made to you for the purpose of giving her legal counsel?  
A.—Yes.

Q.—And you were acting for her as her attorney?  
A.—I was acting for Stanford White, only.

Q.—Did she consult you as an attorney who might take legal action for her?  
A.—It was not, so far as she was concerned.

Q.—She did not consult you as a counselor-at-law?  
A.—No, I was acting for Stanford White, only.

Delmas said:  
"Then I shall object on the ground that the matter is not material for rebuttal, not having been brought out on cross-examination."

At this point Lawyer Hartridge conferred with Delmas for several minutes, and while holding a whispered consultation Jerome fished out the photographic reproduction of the affidavit as if making ready to submit it in evidence.

Q.—There was no relation at that time between you and her?  
A.—I was retained by Stanford White.

Q.—He brought her there?  
A.—Yes.

Q.—He, as your client?  
A.—Yes.

(Continued on Second Page.)

## WATTERSON IN BEAUTY FIGHT FOR KAUTLUCK

Louisville Litterateur Expects Blue Grass Belles to Carry Off Prize.

The Times Certain Nation's Loveliest Woman Is in Washington.

Marse Henry Watterson, of Louisville, Ky., has entered the national beauty contest—not as a beauty, but as a man determined to demonstrate that his city is the home of "a woman of unparalleled beauty." He is the owner and editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, which paper is out in the fight with loud boasts about how a Kentucky belle will carry off the prize.

Marse Henry, famed for many years as the adorer of all womankind, makes no reservations, admits no possibilities of defeat. He denies in advance that Washington, Chicago, New York or any other city can produce a woman as lovely as the one he shall be who is declared the most beautiful in the country.

He goes further and says his contest will bring out the loveliest woman in the entire Southland, and, therefore, the prize beauty of the country.

Times Sees Her Here.

The Sunday Times, however, is firm in its conviction that Washington will win the prize. Washington contains women from all parts of the South, from all States of the West, and from all parts of the East. Its population is composed of representatives of the nation's people, and among those representatives there are unquestionably beauties of every clime and style.

With the number of photographs sent to The Sunday Times already close to the 300 mark, the Beauty Editor could show to any doubter types of great beauty of any style. If the inquirer should call for the warm, languorous beauty of the far South, he would find it among the photographs in the Beauty Editor's office; if he should desire the statuesque dignity of New England beauty, he would find it; if he should ask to see the lovely vivacity of the West, he would see it.

Consequently, Washington is far ahead of Marse Henry Watterson's Kentucky town in the breadth and resourcefulness of the field from which this flower of beauty is to be culled by the discriminating taste of judges of the contest. In variety of types and in the number of representatives of each type beauty, the National Capital is necessarily superior to any other city in the country.

Women, Understand!

There is one point that should be made absolutely clear, so as to aid in every way in making the photographs submitted to The Sunday Times as numerous as possible. That is, every woman should understand that in doing The Sunday Times and the city a great service by sending in her own photograph.

It is realized with regret that some women will, through a modesty for which there is no necessity, refuse to send in their own photographs on the ground that it would put them in the light of being too sure of their own charms. In the first place, no one but the Beauty Editor will ever know by whom the photographs are sent in until the prize of \$100 is paid to one person, the one sending in the photograph of the most beautiful woman. If the sender turns out to be the woman selected, then the woman will be just \$100 richer.

In the second place, every woman who is beautiful knows it. Mirrors do not lie. And it would be a neglect of duty for pretty women, knowing they are pretty, to deprive The Sunday Times of the advantages that might accrue from having in its possession photographs of all the beauties of the National Capital. The failure to have even one might result in Washington's being defeated in the beauty contest by the city of the humiliation in the international competition.

They'll All Be There.

That many or most of the beauties of the city will be in the contest, owing to the thoughtfulness of their friends, is now assured by the great number of photographs already sent to the Beauty Editor. But any pretty woman who is not sure that her photograph is in this office should send it in over her own name. It might mean \$100 for her, and, at any rate, it would mean that the city's claim to having the loveliest woman in the world had been strengthened just so much.

Let every woman and every woman's friend remember that this is no mere appeal to vanity. It is a call upon civic pride, a demand that all the people of the Capital stand together in the firm determination to demonstrate that of all the beauty in this big country, Washington is entitled to be declared the premier. It is a request that The Sunday Times be helped in every way possible to show to the world the loveliest woman in the world—that woman a resident of the Capital of the United States of America.

## THE WEATHER REPORT.

The heavy rains over the Ohio river and its tributaries will result in a rapidly rising river during the next few days, and specific flood warnings will be issued if necessary to all interested.

Steamers departing today for European ports will have brisk south to southwest, shifting to northwesterly winds, rain to the Grand Banks.

## TEMPERATURE.

9 a. m. .... 45  
12 a. m. .... 45  
3 p. m. .... 61

## SUN TABLE.

Sun sets today ..... 6:36  
Sun rises tomorrow ..... 6:14

## TIDE TABLE.

High tide today ..... 7:54 p. m.  
Low tide today ..... 2:50 p. m.  
High tide tomorrow ..... 8:40 p. m.  
Low tide tomorrow ..... 2:30 a. m., 2:50 p. m.

HARPERS FERRY, W. Va., March 13.—Both rivers clear.

## Kidnaped Boy Reported Seen At Jersey City This Morning; Taken Aboard Car by a Woman

Stolen Boy, Kidnapers' Letter, and Governor Aiding Search.

BIG W. SAYS YOU ARE THE ONLY MAN IN N.Y. TO CARRY OUT THE DEAL IF HE SAYS SO. IF SO WILL YOU MEET ME HAVE ALL THE MONEY WITH YOU I WILL TURN THE DELAWARE KID OVER TO YOU AND YOU HAND ME THE GOODS. PUT AD IN TUESDAY OR WED HERALD



KIDNAPER'S LETTER OPENING NEGOTIATIONS.

PRESTON LEA, Governor of Delaware.

## IS THIS THE KIDNAPER?

White woman thirty-five years old.  
Weight about 210 pounds.  
Has jet black hair, blue eyes.  
Wore long black coat, black dress, red turban hat.  
Seen in Jersey City with crying child.  
Fled on a trolley car.

## THEODORE MAYER, PHILANTHROPIST MERCHANT, DEAD

Theodore J. Mayer, senior member of the firm of W. M. Galt & Co., and one of the most prominent business men of Washington, died last night at 10 o'clock, after an illness of eight weeks. The immediate cause of his death was dropsy, which led to a complication of diseases.

Mr. Mayer was born in Switzerland in 1846. During his early manhood he was employed in various capacities in the banking business in Friedrichshafen, Germany, until 1866 when he came to America. In after years Mr. Mayer often recounted the fact that he reached this country with \$12 in gold.

On arriving in Washington he obtained employment in a grocery store, where he worked for seven years, there laying the foundation for his later successful career in the wholesale grain and milling business.

Ability Recognized.

In 1874 he became identified with the firm of W. M. Galt & Co., wholesale grain dealers, as a salesman. His ability was soon recognized, and a year later he was taken in as a partner, since which time he has been an active member of the firm and an important factor in the conduct of its business.

Upon the death of W. M. Galt, in 1883, Mr. Mayer became the senior member of the firm, paying special attention to the flour department of the business, which had assumed large proportions.

Mr. Mayer was married to Miss Susan Hitz, daughter of Florian Hitz, in 1878. She died in 1880, and Mr. Mayer has never remarried. The union was blessed with one child, Theodore Albert Mayer, who will succeed to his father's interest in the business.

Always Philanthropic.

During his entire life Mr. Mayer was noted for his philanthropic disposition and deeds of charity. He was public spirited in the true sense of the word, and being a man of means, evinced this spirit in deeds rather than words. Only a short time before his death he had announced that he desired to subscribe \$200,000 to the new George Washington University fund, this most liberal donation being typical of the interest he felt in Washington and its future, as well as his ever present desire to be of use to his community.

Mr. Mayer was interested in various business enterprises of Washington. He was a stockholder and director of the Central National Bank and the Union Trust Company. For fifteen years he has been president of the local Swiss Benevolent Association and for a considerable length of time had been a director in the Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital.

He was also prominent in Masonic circles, and while the funeral arrangements have not been completed, it is probable that this order will participate in the services.

The funeral will take place from the residence, 214 B street southeast, on Friday morning at 11 o'clock. In accordance with his oft expressed wish, the remains will be cremated.

It is believed they responded to an urgent summons. Their presence during what is the customary luncheon hour created a stir at the executive offices.

No announcement is made of the purpose of the meeting.

Owing to the recent visit of J. Pierpont Morgan relative to harmonizing the policies of the trunk lines with those of the Administration, there is an impression that railroad matters are being considered.

J. H. Small & Sons, Florists, Washington and New York—Adv.

Governor of Delaware Takes Charge of Search.

Theory of Lad's Death Abandoned by Father.

Letter From Alleged Kidnapers for Ransom.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 13.—Edward Duddy, nineteen years old, of 188½ Morgan street, this city, this morning notified a Jersey City newspaper that he saw Horace Marvin, jr., the four-year-old boy kidnaped at Dover, Del., in charge of a woman this morning at the trolley station near the Pennsylvania railroad terminal.

Duddy had a copy of a newspaper containing a photograph and a description of the missing child. He says the little boy was crying, and the woman got aboard a Greenville car before he could notify the police. Pennsylvania railroad detectives and the police are on the trail of the woman, who arrived on a Pennsylvania train about 11 o'clock.

Being without car fare, Duddy was unable to trail the woman. He ran to the newspaper office, and, pointing to the newspaper photograph and description, declared that the woman had the missing child.

He gave the following description of the alleged kidnaper: Weight, about 210 pounds; jet black hair, aged 35; small nose, blue eyes, long black coat, black dress, and a red turban hat. The woman, Duddy says, used force in getting the little fellow aboard the car.

Searching Blindly For Missing Boy

DOVER, Del., March 13.—Governor Preston Lea of Delaware arrived here from Wilmington today, laid aside his executive duties, and took personal command of the forces engaged in the search for little Horace Marvin, son of Dr. Marvin, who disappeared a week ago last Monday.

The governor has under him today the combined forces of the Pinkertons, the State detectives, and a volunteer force of twenty farmers. The last named will continue their search of the country today, notwithstanding the theory that the child lost its life in the marshes or some abandoned well has practically been abandoned.

The governor, the child's father, and the detectives are now of one opinion—that the baby has been kidnaped. They are, however, without the slightest clue or bit of evidence to direct their efforts. The nearest approach that has been made to a theory is that persons seeking to collect a ransom from Dr. Marvin and greatly overestimating his wealth, stole the child. A letter from alleged kidnapers demanding a ransom has been received.

It appears that the impression has been that Dr. Marvin was a man of great wealth, but his property does not exceed \$10,000.

While the detectives are working on a number of lines, not one of the clues, tending to show that the missing boy has been seen in a dozen Eastern cities, has developed anything.

JOHN M. F. HOUGH DEAD AT HOME IN ANACOSTIA

John M. F. Hough, formerly an employee of the Government Printing Office, died this morning at his residence, 46 Jefferson street, Anacostia. The immediate cause of death was Bright's disease, following an attack of grip, with which he was stricken about six weeks ago.

Mr. Hough was born in Washington seventy-nine years ago. He was employed as a compositor in the newspaper offices of this city for many years. For the last five years he had been unable to work because of ill health.

He is survived by his widow, one daughter, and a son, Edward H. Hough, of Chicago.

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## STATES' LAWS FOR RAILWAYS WITHOUT RIGHT

Federal Privilege Only, Says Stickney, Under Interstate Control.

With the startling proposition that the States have no right to attempt to regulate railroad traffic and that he has now pending litigation in which he expects the Supreme Court of the United States to uphold his view, President A. B. Stickney, of the Chicago Great Western road, in an interview at the New Willard today opened the discussion of an entirely new phase of the immense problem of Government regulation of common carriers.

President Stickney, like other railroad men who have observed the activities of State Legislatures in railroad regulation this winter, is convinced that there is an impending grave situation if States are to go on competing with one another in imposing restrictions on railroad traffic, and if all of them together are to vie with the Federal Government in the rigor of such regulations.

Confusion of Authority.

"The absolute power of the Federal Government over that intrastate commerce which is unavoidably involved with interstate commerce must be established," declared President Stickney, who is here for conference with the Federal Government regarding interstate traffic within the State. The Federal Government regulates interstate business, without utter confusion and had results," continued Mr. Stickney. "What is needed is to confine the Federal Government the whole power over railroads.

Greater Includes Less.

"When I wrote my book on the Railway Problem, twenty years ago, I pointed this out, and took the position that an amendment of the Constitution was necessary before this could be brought about, by which the States would relinquish to the General Government their power over interstate transportation. But I have since changed my mind. I believe that the Federal Government's power over interstate commerce necessarily implies, under modern conditions, the exclusive control of traffic within the State. The greater cannot be made effective without the less, and therefore the courts will give the Federal Government the less along with the greater power.

Disobeyed Minnesota.

"In fact, I expect that the litigation the Great Western road has started in Minnesota will bring from the Supreme Court a decision to this effect. The State railroad commission prepared a schedule of reduced rates on State business, and ordered it obeyed. We refused, and have secured a temporary injunction against its enforcement. We

(Continued on Eleventh Page.)

Cheap Excursion to Florida, March 19, Via Seaboard Air Line; \$23.15 to Jacksonville. Correspondence: 121 Pa. ave.